cational Exhibition.

BIOU THEATRE—2.8:15—Courted Into Court,
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—L'Arlesienne,
CARNEGIE HALL—3—Hustrated Lecture,
CASINO—8:15—Lost, Strayed or Stolen.
DALY'S THEATRE—2.—The Wonder—8:15—The Geigha,
EDEN MUSEE—Day and Evening—Waxworks and Con

EMPIRE THEATRE 2-8:20 Under the Red Robe.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE S:15 Tess of the D'Urbervilles.

OARDEN THEATRE—8:20—Carmen.

GARRICK THEATRE 8:20—Never Again.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—8: The Prisoner of Zenda.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2—3:15—Hosemary.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:15—The Girl from

Paris.
HOYT'S THEATRE—S:20—My Friend from India.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—S. The Man in the Moon.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—S—The Serenade.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—S—Gavest Manhatan.
LYCEUM THEATRE—S:15—The Mayflower.
METROPOLITAN OF ERA HOUSE—S—Stegfried.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—S:15—Vandeville.
PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vandeville.
WALLACKS—2—S—Miss Manhattan.
14TH STREET THEATRE—2—S:15—Sweet Inniscara.

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#### Business Notices.

# New-York Daily Tribunc.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Admiral Canevaro issued a procla-mation enjoining the Cretan insurgents and Greek troops not to attack a number of Turkish forts on the island. — A strong remonstrance to the Porte has been made by the British Amto the Porte has been made by the British Ambassador at Constantinopie on account of the slaughter of 100 Armenians.

An elaborate parade took place in Berlin in connection with the centenary of William I.

The Government in Canada is reported to be preparing a tariff bill as an offset to the Dingley measure.

The Lincolnshire Handicap, in which Pierre Lorillard's Diakka was a starter, was won by Winkfield's Pride.

CONGRESS.-Both branches is session. CONGRESS.—Both branches is session.

Senate: Criticism of the Civil Service law and the methods of administering it was made by a number of Senators. — House: Debate on the Tariff bill was continued, the principal speeches being made by Messrs. Dolliver, Gibson, Lacey and Newlands for the measure, and Messrs.

Dockery, McLaurin and Swanson in opposition.

DOMESTIC.—The New-York Assembly passes the Greater New-York charter by a vote of 118 to 28. — The New-York Court of Appeals decided that the Rapid Transit acts are constitutional. — Many railroad associations and committees in the West are almost certain to be disrupted in consequence of the Supreme Court's decision. — More than twenty people were killed and at least 200 injured by Monday's tornado in Georgia and Alabama. — The Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Paris, Tex, was forced to suspend by the failure of the cotton firm of Martin, Wise & Fitzhugh. — Three men were fatally injured by an explosion of gas in a mine near Shenandoah, Penn. — The two houses of the Kentucky Legislature voted separately for United States Senator, and made no choice.

CITY.—Railroad men discussed the effect of

CITY.-Railroad men discussed the effect of CITY.—Railroad men discussed the effect of the Supreme Court decision in the case of the Transmissouri Freight Association. — The New-York Library Club protested against the proposed tax on books and art. — The committee of the whole Board of Aldermen adopted the tunnel plan of the Rapid Transit Commission. — The New-York Athletic Club won the amateur hockey championship of the United States. — Nelson M. Weeks, the Hackensack Sunday-school superintendent. surren-United States.

ensack Sunday-school superintendent, surrendered to Coroner Dobbs, and confessed that he took Aimée Smith to the Hotel Victor, where she died \_\_\_\_ Stocks were weak and 10

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Rain, clearing in the afternoon; colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 60 degrees; lowest, 48; average, 5514.

### CITIZENS' UNION.

The movement which took definite form in the organization of the Citizens' Union on Monday night, at Cooper Union, undoubtedly has the sympathy and support of all citizens who are more interested in good government and honest municipal administration than in the success of any party or faction or the promotion of any individual fortunes. It is in line with the avowed object of the provision in the new Constitution separating municipal from State and National elections, which was to remove the former from the demoralizing influences of machine politics and the corrupt control of machine managers, and establish as far as possible the principle that the administration of municipal affairs should be conducted like the affairs of any other corporation, upon business principles by business men. With that object The Trib- to procure. une, as its readers well know, has been in entire sympathy from the beginning; and it is perhaps needless to add that any movement to make the constitutional provision practical and effective will receive its hearty co-operation.

The high character and standing of the gentlemen who have interested themselves in the matter, and whose names appear in connection with, and as officers of, the organization just effected, are a sufficient guarantee that its aims are in accordance with the aspirations of all good citizens for better municipal government, and that the work to which they have set their hands will be prosecuted with diligence and zeal as well as with business sense, prudence and sagacity. They have not entered upon their task a day too soon. The Tribune pointed out some time ago that in view of the obvious difficulties in the way of assembling the elements and perfecting the organization preparatory to the election next November no time was to be lost. It was upon this hint, we believe, that the first steps were taken which culminated in the meeting on Monday evening at Cooper Union. For it is to be borne in mind that while the party machinery to which the Citizens' Union is opposed is on both sides thoroughly organized and in working order, the elements that must be depended upon to form the opposition are as yet, or were until Monday, without organization or coherence. They have to be detached from their old party associations, brought together in a new combination, united and solidified with a common bond in a common purpose. It will not do to underestimate the difficulties in the way of such an enterprise or put too much trust in its manifest reasonableness for its effect upon the intelligence and patriotism of the average voter. The Citizens' Union has several months

the objects it seeks. And we shall be pardoned if we say that besides the hard, dragging work of enrolling and organizing the voters, some skill in the presentation of facts and arguments, and great care in the avoidance of causes of offence-as, for instance, the assumption of superior virtue and too sweeping condemnation of everything that has been done heretofore and everybody who has been or still is prominent and active in existing political organizations—are required. It is to be remembered that existing parties are the the provisions of another act on a different subrecruiting ground for the new Union; that the great body of voters are members of either the Republican or the Democratic party, and that, however well convinced they may be of the wis-

of very hard work before it if it is to accomplish

repelled from it than to be won over by sweeping denunciation of the methods and policies of the parties with which they are accustomed to act upon State and National questions, and whose general reputation they feel bound to defend. It is the common mistake of very earnest reformers to dwell too much upon abuses, for which, after all, the whole body of voters is responsible, and condemn too sweepingly everybody who is remotely responsible for them. No one who joins the Citizens' Union will by that act sever his relations with I is political party. and condemnation or abuse of his party will not be likely to detach him from it or attract him to the Union.

One other thing. Ex-Mayor Hewitt is a very patriotic and useful citizen; clear-headed, as a rule, in all matters pertaining to good municipal government, and undoubtedly most earnest and has strong hopes for the success of the present | White. movement and the inauguration thereby of wholesome, wise and honest administration, but it seems to us he goes too far when he declares that the failure of this enterprise will demonstrate to his mind the incapacity of the people for self-government. Our hope is no less strong than his for the success of the Citizens' Union, but its failure will not by any means discourage There will still be work to do if it succeeds, for the new dispensation which it will inaugurate cannot be expected to be perfect; and if it fails, the failure will only call for new endeavor, harder work and larger faith.

THE RAPID TRANSIT ACT UPHELD. After a delay which has been unfortunate, though perhaps unavoidable, the Court of Appeals has affirmed the constitutionality of the Rapid Transit Act. That the decision will be acceptable to a great majority of the people is scarcely to be doubted, for the people by a large majority approved the law which the Commission has been endeavoring to carry out in the face of selfish opposition. Over and above the practical benefits which are expected to follow the clearing of the legal pathway to rapid transit, it is a satisfaction to know that the Constitution cannot be made to furnish technical obstacles to the realization of a scheme which has been under discussion for many years, which the Legislature deliberately authorized in obedience to public opinion and which the people subsequently ratified by a commanding vote. If there ever was a time when the voters knew what they were doing it was when they determined that this city's need of new transportation facilities was so imperative as to warrant the use of the city's credit in establishing a genuine rapid-transit system. That at least is our belief, based upon all the evidence that is available, and it is not disturbed by the circumstance that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, when the original plan of operations came before it for acceptance or rejection, decided in substance that the people needed to be protected against themselves.

That plan, which contemplated an expenditure of somewhat more than \$50,000,000, has of necessity been modified to meet the principal objection interposed by the court. The present scheme is less extensive than the earlier one, and on the whole less satisfactory; but it is capable of being expanded to fulfi! the original purpose, and we have no doubt that it will be almost as soon as the people have begun to realize the advantages of swift and comfortable conveyance from the neighborhood of the Postoffice to the northern limits of the city. Perhaps there is a less confident expectation of that blessing than there was two years ago, when it was supposed that a long contest had ended in a deelsive victory. At least it would not be strange if this were so, for the community has become used to the introduction of successive obstacles, and may find it difficult to believe that there can be any end to them. But it certainly seems as if the last legal embarrassment had been overcome and the prospect had been permanently cleared in that respect.

responsible bidder for the franchise will appear. the demand for rapid transit in a city of such distances as New-York. The Commission has aged Turkey in the Armenian massacres. She recently intimated, moreover, that it has good reason to expect a satisfactory offer. Though the delay has been long and wearlsome, the time perfecting the plans has gone forward, elements of Greece affords another reason for crediting tion to capital is to that extent at least more attractive than it was at an earlier date, and capital is presumably more ready to embark in an undertaking of great magnitude and original character. Without, therefore, venturing to the Commission upon the judicial decision which sustains its operations, and the community upon its better prospect of obtaining what it has sorely needed so long and has once formally voted

### THE DECISION AGAINST RAILWAY ASSO-

The decision of the United States Supreme Court, delivered by Justice Peckham on Monday, holding the Anti-Trust law applicable to railway pools and combinations, will come as a surprise to nearly all railway men and to most attorneys who have been familiar with the litigation about such combinations and with the previous decisions in lower courts. The exact meaning of the new decision cannot be accurately determined until the full text of the opinion has been carefully weighed in connection with the dissenting opinions of four Justices and the prior decisions in lower courts which have now been set aside. It does not yet appear from the parts of the text published how far the existing pools and associations are held to be in violation of the act, although one attorney, who is said to have been connected with the litigation in its progress through the Supreme Court, says:

It settles that the Joint Traffic Association of the Eastern Trunk Lines is illegal, and that the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals in New-York, on Friday last, sustaining the lawfulness of that combination, was erroneous. It ompel the dissolution of all similar combinations of railroads, holding, in effect, as it does, that the anti-pooling clause of the Interstate Commerce very much widened by the Anti-Trust Act

This is a broad and sweeping interpretation, and may not improbably be found somewhat Moslem fanaticism. broader than the full text of the opinion warrants. But in any case some of the positions which appear to have been taken will excite surprise. If the fact that an agreement "for mutual protection" between different railway carriers makes it a legal presumption, as the court apparently decides, that "the direct, immediate and necessary effect" of such agreement "is to put a restriction upon trade and commerce," then, indeed, the application of the decision might appear about as wide as any could wish. It has been almost universally supposed, and by the lower courts hitherto held, that the provisions of the law against trusts were not applicable to the various railway combinations, or, in effect, that the original provisions of the law regulating interstate commerce could not be, as the attorney above quoted assumes, very much broadened by

ject. But while four of the Justices dissent, no reason at present appears for supposing that the decision may be hereafter modified. The Transmissouri case in which this de-

dom and practicability of an organization of cision was rendered, and the case against the

citizens for municipal purposes on a non-par- Joint Traffic Association, were both based upon tisan basis, they are much more likely to be the claim on behalf of the Government that such combinations of railroad companies were in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of July, 1890. The counsel for the associations urged that the law had no application whatever to the railroads, but concerned competition in trade. The New-York decision in favor of the Traffic Association was made part of his brief by Judge Dillon, of counsel for the Union Pacific Railway, in the Transmissouri case, and hence it is reasoned that the decision by the Supreme Court in effect overturns the ruling of Judge Lacombe, But it is obvious that the most competent attorneys who have not been immediately connected with the case are disposed not to express an opinion regarding the extent of the new deeislon, or its precise application to the Joint Traffic and other railroad associations, until the full text of the opinion has been carefully examined, in connection with the dissenting opinsincere in his advocacy of municipal reform. He ions filed by Judges Field, Gray, Shiras and

GOVERNOR GRIGGS'S BROAD POLICY.

By reappointing yesterday Lay Judges Krueger and Bogart of the New-Jersey Court of Errers and Appeals Governor Griggs gave another proof of the broad and liberal spirit that has marked his administration during the fourteen months that he has been Chief Executive of our sister Commonwealth. Judge Bogart is a sturdy Bergen County farmer and an oldtime Democrat. Judge Krueger is a Newark brewer, who has been identified with every charitable and progressive movement in the town where he has grown from early manhood to middle age, and won the respect of his fellows while building up a fortune. In last year's campaign Judge Krueger was an uncompromising Sound Money Democrat.

Two things have been accomplished by these appointments: The Governor pays a graceful and deserved tribute to the fitness and persona! character of the appointees and to the great number of Democrats whom they represent, and at the same time he makes a concession to those who think that while the Constitution remains as it is the lay element should be represented. Among the lawyers there has long been a prejudice against laymen being chosen members of the highest court of the State, with a voice and vote in determining questions of law and State policy and the interpretation of the Constitution itself. This feeling of antagonism was fostered by the conduct of the Demoeratic lay judges in the days of the "Old Gang," and this has finally found vent in the pending Constitutional amendments abolishing the lay judges. These amendments may or may not be adopted, but meantime the Governor has done wisely in acting up to the spirit of the existing Constitution, which provides for lay representation, and he has emphasized this wisdom by ignoring politics and reappointing two men who have generally tried to do their duty.

#### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Reports of negotiations in Southeastern Europe must all be taken with reserve. But the latest, concerning Russia and Turkey, is so eminently reasonable, and is supported by so many known facts, that it strongly appeals to credence. It will be pretty generally accepted as true, and its complete establishment will be expected. The story is that Russia has agreed to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, end that Turkey will in return cede to Russia the Peninsula of Mount Athos and an Island in the Mediterranean Sea. The exact island is not named. Turkey does not own many in the Mediterranean Sea proper, though of course the Egean Sea may be meant. Possibly it is Crete itself, which Russia greatly covets, or Rhodes, which would be a valuable possession. If not, it is probably one of the northern islands of the Ægean, such as Imbros, Mitylene, or Lemnes, commanding the entrance to the Dardanelles.

That this is true seems probable, because it is so exactly in line with Russian policy and with the trend of affairs in the East for some years past. Russia is determined to control the Otto man Empire and to secure a strong position in The actual and projected improvement of sur- the Eastern Mediterranean. No mere considerface railroads has to be considered, but it is more ations of humanity or justice will restrain her and more apparent that they can never satisfy from that end. That she showed a year ago when she championed, protected and encourwon at that time the goodwill of Turkey, and indeed established a virtual protectorate over the latter, of which this new bargain will merehas not been wholly wasted, for the work of ly give fuller evidence. Her implacable hatred of uncertainty have been eliminated, the invitamore effectually gratified than by robbing Greece of Crete and of the other islands and littoral provinces which form "Grecia Irre-

Moreover, as is well known, Russia has long make sanguine predictions, we do congratulate had designs upon Mount Athos, and indeed something more than designs. That historic peninsula is the seat of a great Greek monastery. It is now some fourteen years since Rus sia sent thither some two thousand or more veteran soldiers, in the guise of monks, to be inmates of the monastery. As they brought with them rich gifts, supplied from the treasury of the Czar, they were readily admitted. They, and comrades who have joined them, are still there. They have received from Russia vast stores of artillery and ammunition, and they have transformed the place into a powerful Russian fortress, of which they are the military garrison. As Mount Athos is by nature a veritable Gibraltar, dominating Salonika and the whole Thracian and Macedonian coast, the value 'o Russia of such a possession is evident. How Austria-Hungary will enjoy the situation may be imagined-by those with gifts for lurid

picturing. What will the Powers say to it? Austria-Hungary is most concerned, but she can do nothing, because nothing is more certain than that Germany would play her false and leave her to her fate in a war with Russia. Great Britain might be supposed to be concerned. But as Russia's move is only a repetition of Great Britain's own Cyprus convention with Turkey, on an extended scale, remonstrances from Downing Street would provoke the laughter of the gods. As for the others, their serious opposition to Russia is out of the question. So if such a bargain has been made it will probably be carried out, and in that case we may expect a great increase and an indefinite prolongation of Turkish outrages and massacres in Armenia and Crete and wherever there are Christians to be the prey of

Polavieja retires in disgust from the Spanish command in the Philippines. Now, if Weyler would only do the same in Cuba!

So the Capitol Commission is abolished, and the completion of the big building on the hill is intrusted to the Superintendent of Public Works. If only the change shall result in an actual completion of the Capitol, without further delay or scandal, the people of this long-suffering State will be ready to sing "To Deum lauda-

Japan comes into the American fron market as a liberal customer, and it is needless to say that in that capacity she deserves every form of invitation and encouragement. She will also be a free buyer in other lines of production not yet es tablished among her own industries. She is a welcome patron, and is in no sort of doubt that we will do well by her, whatever she buys of us If she were to listen to our foreign competitors, she might derive the impression that all our wares were inferior to those of Europe. That is

what Li Hung Chang was industriously told during his Continental perigesis, but the declaration went in at one wise Oriental ear and out at the other. He knew better, and so do the Japanese buyers. We are sure to have our share of both Oriental markets, in which we already hold our own against all rivals.

The one supreme, consummate feature of the celebration of the centenary of William I of Germany was William II's eulogy of his grandfather's modesty and unpretentiousness.

One trade after another feels the lift of the returning wave of prosperity which a Republican Administration brings with it. A boom is now reported in the shoe business, long depressed, and votive gifts at the shrine of St. Crispin would be in order if the trade were still thought to be influenced by that canonized and respected cordwainer. Activity in the shoe business is significant of a corresponding movement in others, not to be long delayed if indications count for anything.

A Williamsbridge lawyer thinks he has discovered a statute which will enable him to set going any number of ambulatory saloons, mounted on wheels like prairie schooners or charcoal wagons, thus penetrating remote and thirsty districts on which the Raines law has shed its parching influence. The statute in question empowers any honorably discharged soldier to "hawk, peddle and vend" any "goods, wares and merchandise," not specifically excluding the "wet" commodities which compose the saloonkeeper's stock in trade. The lawyer making this discovery is wise above and beyond what is written. The statute contemplates no such use of the veterans or the wheeled vehicles of the commonwealth. Willlamsbridge may make the experiment if it likes, but it will be found contrary to morals and publie policy as well as a just interpretation of the statute. It will lose on the investment, besides having to send its veteran and perhaps its lawyer to the gold cure for repairs.

#### PERSONAL.

Jacob Rils, of this city, will this evening address the Conference of Day Nurseries in Roston, on "The Problems in the Lives of Young Children Living in Crowded Tenements."

The late Rev. Dr. Cobham Brewer, of England, inished his "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable when he was eighty-five years old. He not only worked his way through Cambridge University without running into debt, but he had \$150 in cash when he was graduated.

The friends of M. Y. Beach, formerly of this city. ence connected with The Tribune, and a descend ant of Moses Y. Beach, of "The New-York Sun, have been interested in the virtual re-establishment of his health in the favoring climate of San Diego, Cal., and his recent marriage. Mr. Beach is man of active mind and attractive personal quality, and has made sufficient advances in strength to be enabled to become the principal editor of 'The San Diego Tribune,' in which field he will have the good wishes of many people in this city.

Mrs. Creighton, the wife of the new Bishop of London, has much to do with the social-reform movement which he has started. She is a woman of exceptional mental endowment, and a graceful public speaker. She has written much, and some of her books have been a financial success, es-pecially her "First History of England" and "First History of France." She is English by birth, but her parents were natives of Revel, Russia.

Senator Hale's residence, The Pines, at Ellsworth, Me., built to replace his fine house burned last summer, has just been finished.

General Rosecrans, now living in retirement in alifornia at the age of seventy-eight, writes thus oncerning the arbitration treaty: "I hall as the rainbow of promise the noble inspiration of arbiration in place of war. Hampered by illness and age I can do little, but were I able I would devote pen and voice to inculcating in the minds of our youth in the schools and universities a realization of the horrors of war, and impress the great up-lifting of humanity above mere brute force to the higher plane of a nobler civilization, which shall calmly settle all vexing international differences by a court of reason, and not by the erash of artif-ery."

On behalf of the Woman's Christian Temperano inton, of which she is president, Miss Frances E. Villard has written to President McKinley, asking him to favor a law prohibiting kinetoscope exhi-bitions of prizefights in the District of Columbia and the various Territories. She has also written a similar letter to the Governors of all the States.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Frank Ruggles, a son of Brigadier-General Rugdes, of the Army, who recently passed his entrance examination for a cadetship at West Point, has shown his contempt of superstition in a striking manner. The "older fellows" at the Military Academy, in view of the stringent regulations against hazing, decided on another way of having a little fun with the "youngster" and made a wager with him that he did not have the nerve to go to the cemetery at midnight, descend into an open grave and bring back some evidence that he had done so. The challengers went to the cemetery in the afternoon and dropped a white handkerchief in the grave, and promptly at midnight Ruggles started on his mission. A few minutes later he returned, waving he handkerchief over his head, and after voting him the plucklest fellow at the Academy, his companions presented to him an order for a silk hat and

To Make Sure.—"Young man," said the statesman, "I decline to be interviewed."

The hopeful reporter looked said.
"I always interview myself," the statesman explained. "It is a great plan for missing mistakes, lust sit down, and I will have your copy ready in about twenty minutes."—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

One of the latest patriotic societies is one to be composed wholly of the descendants of Colonial

the household, "how did you propose to "Don't ask me," answered the old man, "I can't or a thing about it. Go and ask She managed the whole affair."—(C

"The Harvard Graduates' Magazine" has recently ompiled a table showing the number of college presidents that Harvard has furnished. The total number of Harvard graduates that have become presidents of colleges is seventy-five. Of this num ber twenty-two have been presidents of Harvard. Four have been presidents of Yale.

Slandering a Saint.-"Fifteen years ago," said the Sandering a Saint - Fifteen years ago, said the aged brother, addressing the congregation, "I giadly gave my heart to the Lord."

"And that's the only cheerful gift he ever made," whispered the deacon whose business it was to collect the annual subscriptions.—(Indianapolis

The Oklahoma Legislature just adjourned ought to have wound up its career by passing a law legalizing prize-fighting. It would have been in keeping with its other procedures and its character, as well as a notification to Nevada, that she is not to have a monopoly of that liberal and up-to-date sort of

She Hadn't Thought of That .- "I will never marry a man who uses tobacco in any form."
"Not even if it happens to be good form?"
She pondered. The slavishness of woman to
vention is proverbial.—(Indianapolis Journal.

There is a probability of the passage of the bill recently introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature prohibiting the exhibition of kinetoscope pict-

ures of prizefights.

I well remember accompanying Mr. Lloyd, when keeper of the aquarium at the Crystal Palace, in a ramble "behind the scenes." The fish in every tank, even down to the small gray mullet, followed him eagerly as he walked along, "cupboard love" being possibly at the bottom of their affection. The cod were extraordinarily tame, and, pushing their great neces out of the water, allowed themselves to be fondled by Mr. Lloyd's hand. Mention of the cod reminds me of reading an account of an inlet of the sea on an estate in Scotland, shut off artificially by means of a wall of loose rock, in which the cod were kept until wanted for the table. They grew very tame, and came up to the bank to be fed with pieces of meat; and such was their faith in human nature that, when the fateful hour arrived, and the gaff, adorned with a plece of meat, was presented, the unsuspecting cod would open his laws as usual, only to be forthwith dragged from his natural element.—(Fleid.

A curious feature of the controversy over the

A curious feature of the controversy over the story of Jonah and the whale is the assertion many clergymen that the Bible nowhere refers to the fish as a whale, whereas in the twelfth chapter and fortieth verse of St. Matthew are these words of Christ: "For as Jonas was three days and three nights in the while's belly," etc. Doubtless this is a faulty translation; but such as it is, it not know the original

#### THE DRAMA.

#### OLD COMEDY AT DALY'S THEATRE. ADA REHAN AS VIOLANTE.

Mr. Daly's production of "The Wonder," which was accomplished last night in his theatre, to the delight of a numerous and cordially responsive audience, is chiefly notable for the merry, piquant, sparkling performance of Violante given by Ada Rehan. Violante is an ardent lover, but also she is a gay termenter and of an impetuous spirit, and she is prone to act from the womanlike propensity to use her power. In the scheme of the comedy she is represented as keeping an innocent secret for the benefit of another woman, and thereby stimulating the jealousy of her lover, Don Felly, whose behavior presently arouses her reentment and causes an intermittent lovers' quarrel, of the most representative description. True love, on both sides, is the basis of the action. The lady and her lover are equally sincere, equally spirited, equally passionate in feeling, equally ele gant in manner, and almost equally fertile in subterfuge and adroit expedient-Violante, in the latter particular, possessing a somewhat superior facility. A humorous misunderstanding, accordingly, -which, while it continues, is the cause of inces sant action and of copious merriment, is the substance of the play. Violante, noble in her spirit and conscious of her integrity, flames into righteous wrath when unjustly suspected; but she dearly oves her lover, and, while willing to punish him for his doubts, she is woman enough to exult in her own ripe and tantalizing beauty, and to desire to fascinate even while she wounds.

Miss Rehan, whose comedy style exactly harmo-nizes with such moods as are thus indicated, easily caught the swing of the character,-playing it on this occasion for the first time,-and her movement, through all the cumulative complications of the plece, was marked by delightful celerity, prompted ed with passionate fervor. The force of the part is expended upon a gossamer substance, and hence Violante is very difficult of effective rep resentation. The actress must supply buoyant feeling, sprightly manner, and incessant dash and Miss Rehan's presence enlivened scene during every moment of the performance, and at the fine climax of the quarrel, when the heroine passes from raillery to tears, she roused her audience into a tumult of pleasurable emotion. The weight of the piece really depends on Don Felix, whose flery jealousy must be piqued through scene after scene, and whose response to that in-citation is the essential substance; but in this case it was borne by the more experienced representa-tive of Violante, and it was carried with unfaitering grace to a most triumphant conclusion. Miss Rehan's assumption of demure gravity,-her demeaner of artless innocence, archly playing over suppressed mischief,-at the moment of the discomfiture of Felix, was in the truest spirit of high edy, and all such strokes of art had an effect of delicious exhibitantion. The value of the embodiment to the public is the impartment of innocent pleasure, and also,-which is a still greater benefit, the suggestion of a levely ideal, upon which to muse and dream, of gentleness, merriment, tender feeling and piquant variety in woman's Miss Rehan was repeatedly called before the curtain, and of her brilliant success in this nature. exacting ordeal there could not be the least doubt.

Twenty years have passed since last "The Wonder" was acted in this city, and to the contemporary audience it is practically a new play. That audience will find it a charming compound of droil entanglements, incessantly vivacious alike in style and incident, and interesting from first to last. Such representations of it as were given in the best days of Lester Wallack will not again be seen. There is no omedian visible who can truly and thoroughly impersonate Don Felix. The part requires dash, raillery, sarcasm, impetuosity, flery force alternating with gentleness, an undercurrent of deep passion, and a fine, free manner of gallantry and elegance: and also and especially it requires rare felicity and grace of speech. The drunken episode must be finely transparent and delicate. With possibly one exception,-that of young Dornton, in "The Road to Ruln,"-Don Felix is the most difficult character in the whole wide range of old English comedy. Mr. Richman, who played the part last night, should be congratulated upon an auspicious beginning. His intention was seen to be intelligent and fine, his feeling sincere, his action busy and expressive; but, in general, his execution was violent, and almost all the effects that he created were those of nolsy tumult and bolsterous vehemence. The intimations of this actor's personality, however, are always agreeable; he is unmistakably a public favorite; and he was liked and loudly applauded, even when at his worst-as in the cry of "Damnation," and the sledge-hammer exit, at the end of act third; a proceeding as remote from comedy as a bass-drum is from music. Among the subsidiary performances Flora by Virginia Earle,-the most promising actress of chambermaids seen here in a long -should be recorded as conspicuously excellent. Mr. Gresham made a hit as the mischlevous and vain Lissardo, and Mr. Deane Pratt, a careful and zealous actor, gained much credit by a neat performance of the Scotchman, Gibby. Mr. Ecke's incldental music, some of it from Bizet's "L'Arie Wonder" will be repeated this afternoon, and on Thursday and Saturday. "The Magistrate" is an nounced for Friday, and these pieces, in alternation with "The Geisha," will be acted until April 3, when Mr. Daly will produce "The Tempest."

### CAST OF "THE WONDER"

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Donna Vl	olante		 Ada B	chan
Isabelia			 Marie St.	John
Flora			 	Zarie.
Inis			 	atter
Lion Fellx		A SECTION AND A SECTION ASSESSMENT	 Charles Rich	man
Colonel B	ritton		 tleorge C	arke
Don Pedr			 Edward Va	arrey
Don Lone	2		 William Gr	mth
Prederic			 John (	THIS
Linguista		Marine Co.	Herbert Gree	chain
Children			 Deane l	Pratt
CHIDDY			 When the Hart	* 161 17

### J. P. MORGAN'S TRIP ABROAD.

J. Pierpont Morgan will sail for Europe to-day by the Teutonic, of the White Star Line. One obtest of his trip is understood to be to arrange with foreign holders of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad bonds for their participation in the refunding of the mortgage debt of that road The refunding operation is said to be fully mapped out and it will be conducted by Mr. Morgan, If the New-York Central and Hudson River

Railroad bonds were to be refunded on a 314 per cent basis as of April 1 next, there would be required to retire the various bonds, which amount to \$79,377,333, a total of \$78,500,000 of 314 per cent bonds issued at par. The interest on the present bonded debt amounts to \$4,019,760 a year, while the interest on the \$78,000,000 as stated above would be If the New-York Central waited until the maturity of each of the issues it would save the principal of rather more than \$8,33,000 of 315 per cent bonds, the interest on which would I something in excess of \$285,000 annually. On the other hand, the saving by refunding in interest to the maturity of the various issues would be \$9,000,000.

Mr. Morgan's foreign trip may also have an important relation to the future of the American Bell portant relation to the future of the American Bell Telephone Company. It has been reported that he recently acquired a large block of the company's stock. The rumor was current again yesterday that the Bell company was going generally into the telegraph business. There would seem to be much significance in the fact that the New-England Telephone and Telegraph Company, the largest of the Bell sub-companies, has already gone into the telegraph business, and provides message blanks similar to those of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, it is fair to assume that other Bell sub-companies will follow suit. The Bell owns a majority of the stock of the sub-companies, and, accordingly, nothing can be done which the Bell company does not sanction. There are about 700,000 miles of wire and about 300,000 stations. The territory east of Milwaukee and north of the Ohio River is prety well covered by with about stations. The territory east of Milwaukee and north of the Ohlo River is prety well covered by the long-distance telephone service, which is operated by a sub-company of the Bell company as the American Telephone and Telegraph TO RESUME WORK ON THE CATHEDRAL.

A majority of the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral held a meeting yesterday at See House, No. 29 Lafayette Place, at which Bishop Potter presided. It was decided to resume work in the building of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

#### BRIDE TWENTY, BRIDEGROOM SIXTY. Ottawa, Ont., March 23.-Justice Taschereau, of

the Supreme Court of Canada, was married privately yesterday to Miss Marie Louise Panet. The bride is only twent. Taschereau is sixty.

# WORD OF JOHN SLOANE'S CONDITION.

At the store of W. & J. Sloane, Broadway and Nineteenth-st., it was said yesterday afternoon that John Sloane, who is seriously ill at Jekyll Island. Ga., was stronger and resting quietly. This advice was received from Mr. Sloane's son about noon vesterday. The telegram said that Mr. Sloane had slept well the night before and was stronger in the forencon.

### WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

Washington, March 21. THE PRESIDENT OVERWORKED.-President McKinley is showing the effect of the pressure upon him for office. He gives to each visitor a courteous hearing, but the tax on his vitality is White House when the doors are opened in the morning, and they remain in evidence until the President is compelled through sheer fatigue to seek the seclusion of his private apartments. The were the seclusion of his private apartments. The warm weather of the last few days has added to his discomfort, and it has been suggested that he spend an occasional day in rest at the seashore or in the country near the city. The President is so conscientions, however, that he insists upon staying at his desk as long as his strength will permit. His friends believe that if he does not take a brief outing he will break down from overwork, They maintain that he has been under a terrida strain since his nomination last June, and that it is not in human nature to continue it indefinitely.

MR. FURBISH'S RESIGNATION.-The Execulies will meet to-morrow afternoon to consider of the Bureau, Clinton Furbish, the present Director, has placed his resignation in the hands of row's meeting. It is the present intention of the Executive Committee to fill the vacancy by competitive examination, according to the rules laid down in the plan of reorganization. Already a number of applications have been received from persons who are willing to submit to the examination, and if the programme is carried out the selection of a director will be made from among the three persons who pass the best examinations. There is scarcely any doubt, however, of the ultimate appointment of Joseph P. Smith, of Urbana, Ohio, who has been nominated for the office by Secretary Sherman at the suggestion of the President. The representatives of the South American countries holding membership in the Executive Committee have no personal objection to Mr. Smith, and will willingly vote for his appointment, provided he is found qualified for the duties of director.

FOUR MURDERERS RESPITED .- President McKinley this morning granted a respite to four men who were to have been hanged at noon to-day at Santa Fé. N. M. A telegram directing a stay of execution for ten days, to enable the President to examine the case, was sent to the United States Marshal there. This was the first opportunity of exercising elemency presented to the President since he entered the White House. The condemned men are Francisco Gonzales, Antonio Gonzales, Lauriano Elonid and Patricio Vallencia, and they were convicted of the murder of Francisco Chavez. President Cleveland granted a respite of two months, which expired to-day. A flood of telegrams for and against a further respite has descended on the White House within the last few days.

NEWSPAPER MEN RECEIVED .- President Mc-Kinley informally received the Washington correspondents and local newspaper men in the East Room this afternoon. More than a hundred persons attended, and those who had known Mr. Mc-Kinley during his Congressional career renewed their acquaintance. The President's memory for laces and names was tested to the utmost, but he proved that his reputation had not been exaggerated. The President also received the ten members of the See Yups, who came from San Francisco to present their grievances to Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister. That they were thoroughly conversant with democratic ideas was shown by their manner of shaking hands with the President, a decided contrast to the prostrate attitude in which they lay for two hours yesterday in the house of Yang Yu. faces and names was tested to the utmost, but he

THE CASE OF E. R. CHAPMAN.-In the Supreme Court to-day Chief Justice Fuller announced that the argument on the habeas corpus branch of the case of Elverton R. Chapman, the recalcitrant witness before the Senate Sugar Trust Investigating Committee, must proceed to-morrow. The motion for a writ of certiforari to bring up the whole record of the case in the District courts, he announced, would stand over until the present proceedings were disposed of.

TWO MORE NOMINATIONS.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Bernard Bottmann, of Ohio, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the 1st District of Ohio. Chester H. Brush, of Connecticut, to be recorder of the General Land Office.

TO ACCEPT THE NEW DOCK .- Captain George C. Remey, president of the Board which tested the new drydock at New-York, presented his report in person to-day, and as a result the dock will be acperson to-day, and as a result the dock will be ac-cepted after the small amount of work still lack-ling is completed. Captain Remey says the dock is satisfactory, and there is no reason why the lowa-or any other heavy battle-ship should not be docked in it at any time. The Department refuses to make the report public until after it is acted upon.

TREASURY APPOINTMENTS. - Theodore F. Swayze, of New-Jersey, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department in place of Logan Carlisle, resigned. Mr. Swayze formerly filled this place. The following additional appointments made in the Treasury Department to-day; Fred S. Brackett to be appointment clerk, were made in the Floaten to be appointment clerk, Major Fred S. Brackett to be appointment clerk, vice Scott Nesbitt, transferred to the Coast and Geodetic Survey as disbursing clerk; Captain William A. Rogers, of Ohio, to be chief of division in the office of the Auditor for the War Department, via Eugene Speer, resigned.

## AN ASSISTANT FOR DR. PARKHURST.

THE REV. EDWARD HUNTTING RUND ACCEPTS THE PLACE.

The poor health the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst has suffered in the last winter recently suggested to the Madison Square Presbyterian Church authorities the advisability of securing an assistant pastor to lighten as much as possible Dr. Parkhurst's labors. A short time ago an invitation to the as-sistant pastorship of the church was extended to the Rev. Edward Huntting Rudd, and has just been accepted. Mr. Rudd's acceptance has given great satisfaction to the congregation, and it is an interesting coincidence that he was baptized in this church, where his parents were members and his father an active leader of the young people's work more than thirty years ago.

Mr. Rudd was graduated from Princeton College in 1883, and spont the following year at the University 1883, and spent the following year at the University of Edinburgh. He returned to Princeton to complete his theological studies, and was graduated in 1887. His first charge was in Albany, where he remained four years, and afterward he went to Albion, N. Y., where he has passed the last six years. In his charge at Albion he became promineally known in Presbyterian work, being chalman of the Synod's Standing Committee on Ald for Colleges, and was also chairmas of the Executive Committee of the Synod's Missionary Congress in 1894 and 1886.

THE SARAH M. KIMBALL COLLECTION. At the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms there may be

seen until to-morrow evening, when the auction sale will be begun, a gathering of more than a hundred old and modern paintings beyonging to the estate of the late Sarah M. Kimball, of Cleveland. Mrs. Kimball bought these pictures in the course of her travels on the Continent. She had a taste for some modern masters, but more especially for the older men. Accordingly she purchased many canvases attributed to Rembrandt, Titlan, Giargione, Leo-nardo da Vinel, Sir Joshua Reynolds and similarly eminent painters. The attributions are to be taken good-naturedly, but not seriously. At the same time that she bought these works Mrs. Kimball was that she bought these works Mrs. Kimbail was cultivating an enthusiasm for some of the modern Spanfards and Italians, and from the brushes of these men she obtained some highly interesting pictures. There is one Venetian subject, painted by Luigi Rossi, out of a feeling for eighteenthy century costume and manners, which is a really charming example of elegant, ancedotic art. There is a pleasant view of Venice, also, by the Spanish painter Reyna, and one or two productions by Barbudo, Alvarez and Guinea are noticeable on the wails. The old masters in the show call for no comment, but these few Spanish things are of indubitatile excellence, and are worth the attention of the public. The sale will take place to-morrow and Friday evenings.

MR. DEPEW STILL CONFINED TO HIS HOME. Chauncey M. Depew is still confined to his home with an inflamed eye, and it may be several days before he will be able to get out. He was not too ill to say that the proposed idea of converting New-York, Kings, Suffolk, Richmond, Queens and Westchester counties into a separate State did not even have the merit of being new. He said that the idea originated with Fernando Wood in war times, when all the State above the Harlem was for the Union, and the cities below it were for secession. He added that the whole State was indissolubly united to-day and always would be.

DISTINGUISHED VICTIMS OF GRIP.

London, March 23.-Lord Salisbury has recovered from his attack of influenza and took part in a Cabinet Council, which was held at his residence, No. 20 Arlington-st., to-day. Among the distinguished persons who are suffer-

ing from influenza are Sir William Harcourt, the

ing from influenza are Sir William Harcourt, the Opposition leader in the House of Commons: Sir William H. Walrond, M. P., the Ministerial whip in the House of Commons; Sir Walter liesant and the Countess Cadogan.

A dispatch from Dublin says that the Most Rev. A dispatch from Dublin says that the Most Rev. William C. Lord Plunket. Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, is seriously ill with influenza.

"The Daily News" will to-morrow say that Mr. Gladstone, who is sojourning in the South of France, has just recovered from a mild attack of influenza.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, is also suffering from the disease.